



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.  
J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javansche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.  
J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement. BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. IV.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1815.

[NO. 178.]

## ADDITIONAL ARTICLE

### In the Opium Farm Conditions.

IT having been frequently the case in the detection of persons unlawfully importing, preparing and vending Opium, that the quantity of the Article actually seized in possession of the party has been trifling, notwithstanding the unlawful traffick may have been considerable, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from and after the 1st of August next, the penalty levied on the party convicted of unlawfully dealing in Opium, be in no case less than 200 Rupees.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,  
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, 18th July, 1815.

## BYGEVOEGD ARTIHEL,

### In de Conditien van de Amphioen Pagt.

DAAR het al veelmaals het geval geweest is, dat by de ontdekking van eene onwettige uitvoer, bereiding en verkoop van Amphioen, de hoeveelheid van het in beslag genomen artikel, het welk aldus gevonden word by de persoon die zich daar aan schuldig mogt vinden, naar de verhouding van de oorspronkelijke handel aanmerkelijk is geweest. — Zoo heeft het den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade bevestigd, by deze te bepalen, dat de Boete wegd wordende op de zodanige welke overtuigd word die morshandel te hebben gepleegd van en na den 1ste aanstaande in geen geval minder zal mogen bedragen dan 200 Ropyen.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,  
Sec. van 't Gouvt.

BATAVIA, den 18de July, 1815.

## ADDITIONAL ARTICLE

### In the Conditions of the Arrack Farm.

IN consequence of a reference made to Government on the subject, it is declared that the articles of Badek and Legen, prepared and used by the Javanese themselves, are not considered to be included under the General Conditions of the Arrack Farm.

This exception, however, is not intended in any way to interfere with the existing Regulations respecting the Sale of spirituous liquors to the Military, or within the prescribed distance from the Cantonments.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,  
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, 18th July, 1815.

## BYGEVOEGD ARTIKEL,

### In de Conditien van de Arak Pagt.

INGEVOEGE eener dieswegens aan het Gouvernement gedane verwyzyng, word by desen verklaart, dat de drinkbare Artikels Badek en Legen, welke door de Javanen zelve worden toebeleid, niet moeten geacht worden, begrepen te zyn onder de Generale Conditien dezer Pagt.

Het is egter geensints het oogmerk om deze uitzondering in eenige opzigten te doen stryden, tegens de vigeerende bepalingen opzigte-lyk den verkoop van geestryks Dranken aan de Militairen of binnen den bepaalden afstand van het Cantonnement.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,  
Sec. van het Gouvt.

BATAVIA, den 18de July, 1815.

## ADDITIONAL

### Custom-house Regulation.

THE exemption from payment of Duties allowed by the 5th article of Exports in the Government Custom-house Regulations, which took effect from the 1st May last, is not considered to extend to the Ports of Sumanap and the Islands dependant thereon.

The Duties on articles therein referred to will continue at Sumanap and the dependant Islands, according to the rates existing heretofore, but on all other articles the Duties will be levied at these Ports in conformity with the present General Regulations.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,  
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, July 9th, 1815.

## AMPLIATIE OP HET

### Tol huis Reglement.

DE uitzondering in het betalen van Gerechtigheeden toegestaan by het huis Reglement, met betrekking tot de uitgevoerd wordende goederen, in werking gekomen zedert primo Mei dezes jaars, is niet toessapelyk op de Havens van Sumanap, en onderhorige Eilanden.

De Gerechtigheeden op goederen daar in genoemd, zullen te Sumanap, en onderhorige Eilanden op den ouden voet geheeven worden; doch alle andere koopmanschappen zullen in gemelde Havens subject zyn aan de bepalingen by de tegeenswoordige algemeene Regulatiën gemaakt.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,  
Sec. van 't Gouvt.

BATAVIA, den 9de July, 1815.

## Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 1st August next, will be exposed to Public Sale at Sourabaya, a quantity of JAPAN COPPER.

Payment to be made in Silver, 10 per cent. at the time of Sale, and the remainder on delivery.

The Copper to be cleared out within one month from the time of Sale, in failure whereof, the Copper will be re-sold for ready-money to the highest bidder, and any deficiency arising therefrom to be made good by the original purchaser.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,  
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, 13th July, 1815.

## Advertentie.

HIERNEVENS wordt kennis gegeven, dat op primo Augustus aanstaande, een party JAPANSCH KOPER, publiek te Sourabaya, zal verkogt worden.

De betaling zal geschieden in zilver geld, een tiende der kooppenningen moet op het oogenblik der verkoping en het overige by de aflevering betaald worden.

Het koper moet binnen den tyd van een maand na de Vendutie worden afgehaald, of zal anderszints ten tweedemaale voor gereed geld aan de meestbiedenden verkogt worden,

en het minder rendement zal in zodanig geval gedragen worden door de eerste koopers.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Governor in Rade.

C. ASSEY,  
Sec. van 't Gouvt.

BATAVIA, den 13de July, 1815.

## Notice.

DIVINE Service will be performed by the Acting Chaplain at Weltevreden, on the 27th instant, at sun-rise in the Barrack fitted up for that purpose.

C. ASSEY,  
Secretary to Govt.

BATAVIA, 11th July, 1815.

## Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in consequence of many individuals having not yet paid the TAX ON SLAVES, neither the  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent ASSESSMENT on the HOUSES, GARDENS, &c. within the Limits of Batavia, the collection of the two mentioned Taxes is prolonged until the 31st of August next, at the expiration of which period the defaulting parties will be proceeded against according the existing Regulations.

By order of the Bench of Magistrates.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.

BATAVIA, July 14, 1815.

## Advertentie.

WORD bekend gemaakt, dat aangezien verscheidene Ingezeten, de IMPOSITIE op SLAVEN, en het  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent op de GETAXEERDE WAARDE der HUIZEN, TUINEN, &c. binnen de Limieten van Batavia, nog niet hebben betaald, de tyd der outgangst van de beide gen. Impositiën is geprolonged tot den 31ste Augustus aanstaande zullende tegens die gene welke als dan nog in gebreke gebleven zyn, worden geprocedeert na de existerende wetten en ordonnantiën.

Ter ordonnantie van de Bank van Magistraten.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.

BATAVIA, den 14 July, 1815.

## Vendu Advertissemerten.

Door Vendumeesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als:

Op Maandag, den 21ste July 1815.

VOOR het Sterfhuys van J. Wynbergen, staande aan de Zuidzyde van de Angiolse Vaart of zogenaamde Campong Bandan, van Huismenbelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, Slaven, en andere goederen meer.

Op Dingsdag, den 25ste July 1815.

VOOR het Negotie-huis van J. Velthuisen, op de Voorrey, van onlangs aangebragte Provisien, Dranken, en andere goederen meer.

Op Woensdag, den 26ste July 1815.

VOOR Rekening van het Gouvernement op de Equipagie Werf, van diverse Equipagie goederen.

Op Vrydag, den 28ste July 1815.

VOOR het Pakhuys van Jessen Trail, & Co. staande aan de Oostzyde van de Groote-rivier, van diverse Negotie goederen, volgens nader uit te geven Catalogus. — Voorts zal nog ten dien dage opgeveild en publiek verkogt worden, de Thuin en Erve met dies gebouwen, staande op Jacatra, behorende aan de Master Attendant, Smith Esq.

Op Zaterdag, den 29ste July 1815.

IN het Voormalige Kasteel, voor Rekening van het Gouvernement, van een parthy Paarden.

## TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE OFFICE OF

Messrs. Jessen, Trail, & Co.  
Precisely at 11 o'clock,

THE GARDEN HOUSE, situated in the Jacatra-road, opposite the Free-Mason's Lodge, belonging to Captain R. T. SMITH, Master Attendant, on Friday the 28th instant.

The House consists of two Halls, upwards of sixty feet long, and four capital Bed-rooms, three of which are boarded, with stabling for sixteen Horses, double Coach-houses, and capital Slave-rooms, and Out-offices, with a large piece of grazing Ground, with about eighty Coconut Trees thereon — May be viewed any day previous to the day of Sale, from the hours of 9 to 12.

The Sale to take place agreeable to the Regulations of the Vendue Department for Treasury Notes.

OP VRYDAG DEN 28ste DEEZER, Zal door Vendumeesteren verkogt worden, Precies ten 11 uren, VOOR HET NEGOTIE HUIS VAN DE HEEREN

De Thuin met een capitaal steene Woonhuis en verdere by gebouwen staande en gelegen op Jacatra, over de Loge La Vertueuse, het eigendom van den Heer Commandeur R. T. Smith.

Het Huis bestaat uit twee geslootene Gaanderyen, ieder over de zestig voeten lang, en vier ruime Slaap-kamers, waar van drie met planken vloeren, verder een Stal voor zestien Paarden, met een ruim koets-huis, beneevens excellente Slaaven-vertrekken en andere by gebouwen, voorts een uitgestrekt stuk Gras-land met omtrent tagtig stuks vrugtdraagende Calappus Boomen. — Het een en andere kan daagelyks voor de verkoop dag bezigtigd worden des voormiddags van 9 tot 12 uren.

De Conditien der verkooping volgens de Regulatiën van het Vendue Departement betaalbaar in Thesuary Nooten.

## TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

IN THE AVENUE

Within the Gate leading to the Castle at BATAVIA, ON THE 29th INSTANT,

A NUMBER OF VERY VALUABLE MACASSAR

And

## Beema Ponies,

Well adapted for the Saddle and Carriage.

The Macassar Ponies are remarkable for swiftness and eagerness in Deer Hunting; several Ponies now offered for Sale, have each overtaken upwards of one hundred Deer.

The sweet temper and good qualities of the Macassar and Beema breed of Horses, are too well known on Java to need any further recommendation.

## Advertisement.

J. B. SLOANE, Merchant and Shopkeeper, No. 1, Newport-street, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that as it is his intention of disposing of his remaining Stock on hand, by Public Auction, on an early day, he will decline selling any thing more in the retail way after the 16th instant, and requests that all Outstanding Debts may be immediately discharged.

N. B. — Mr. SLOANE offers for Private Sale his House and extensive Premises.

**FOR PRIVATE SALE,**  
**The House and Ground,**  
 BELONGING TO  
**MAJOR GRIFFITHS,**  
*On the Eastern bank of the Slokan on the road leading to Cornelis.*  
 For particulars apply to Mr. KRAUSE, Newport-street, Batavia.

**UIT DE HAND TE KOOP,**  
**Het HUIS en GROND**  
 TOEBEHOORENDE AAN  
**Major GRIFFITHS,**  
*aan de oost zyde van de Slokan op de weg van MEESTER CORNELIS.*  
 Nader te bevragen by de Heer Krause, in de Nieuwpoort Straat.

**WANTED.**  
**£ 181-19-9.**  
**FOR** the use of His Majesty's 78th Regiment, the sum of One hundred and eighty one Pounds, nineteen shillings, and nine pence sterling, for which Bills will be granted on Messrs. Greenwood, Cox and Co. Army Agents, London, at forty days sight. Tenders will be received on or before the 1st August.  
 By order of Lieutenant Colonel Forbes, Commanding.  
 R. MACQUEEN, Capt.  
*Act'g Pay Master, 78th Regt.*  
 WILTEVREEDEN, July 5, 1815.

**Advertisement.**  
**THE** Subscribers having on the 1st instant dissolved the Co-partnership Firm of **TIMMERMAN THYSSEN and WESTERMANN**, under which they have carried on business for several years; they therefore request that all Persons resident on this Island, having Claims upon the said Firm, or being Indebted thereto, will state their Demands, and settle their outstanding accounts with the least possible delay.  
**J. S. TIMMERMAN THYSSEN,**  
**R. W. WESTERMANN.**

**Advertentie.**  
**DE** ondergeteekenden op den 1ste dezer gedissolveert hebbende hunne Compagnieschap van handel, sedert verscheidene Jaren bestaan hebbende onder de firma van **Timmerman Thyssen en Westermann**, verzoeken daar om allen en een iegelyk op dit Eiland, welke van de voorschreeve firma iets mogten te vorderen hebben, dan wel daar aan verschuldigd zyn, de uitstaande reekeningen met het minst mogelyk verwyf te verevenen.  
**J. S. TIMMERMAN THYSSEN,**  
**R. W. WESTERMANN,**  
 BATAVIA, den 6 July 1815.

**Advertisement.**  
**ALL** Persons having Claims on, or being Indebted to the Estate of the late **J. SCHNEBBELIE, Esq.** are requested to state their Claims and pay their Debts to the undermentioned Executors.  
**P. G. SIBERG,**  
**R. van PREIN,**  
**B. W. WESTERMANN.**  
 Batavia, 13th July, 1815.

**LIVERY STABLES.**  
**THE** Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he keeps to let  
**Carriages & Horses,**  
 in the Cantonments at Weltevreden.  
**P. REYSING.**

**Advertentie.**  
**ALLE** de geenen die iets te vorderen hebben van, ofte verschuldigd zyn te betalen aan den Boedel van wylen **JAN CAROL HILLEBRINK**, (in leeven Lieutenant en Adjutant der Burgerwey alhier,) worden verzocht daar van opgave te doen binnen den tyd van Ses Weeken, gerekend van heeden af, aan den Testamenteaire Executor **JOHANNES WOLFF.**  
 Batavia den 15de July 1815.

**Advertisement.**  
**BY** order of the President and Bench of Magistrates of Batavia, Notice is hereby given to all Merchants and Tradesmen, making use of Measures and Weights, viz. Yards, Ells, Forns, Datchies, Tubbs, and that the Assize-master will attend as usual at the Stadt-house of Batavia, every day from Monday the 7th to Monday the 14th of August next, (Sunday excepted) from four to six o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of marking the said Measures and Weights, with Lr. K. 9.  
 All persons of the above description, who may afterwards be found using Weights or Measures, not bearing the mark aforesaid, will be subject to the penalties stipulated for such neglect.  
 By order of the Bench of Magistrates.  
**J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.**  
 BATAVIA, July 21, 1815.

**Advertentie.**  
**WERD** door President en Magistrate der Stad Batavia, volgens gewoonte aan een iegelyk wederom gewaarschouwd.  
 Dat alle neering doende personen, welke gebruik maken, van Ellen, Yards, Maten, Kannen, Gewigten, Datsen, Formen en Balys, zullen moeten komen van Maandag den 7de tot Maandag den 14de, (uitgenomen de Zondag) der aanstaande Maand Augustus, binnen het Stadhuys dezer stede, om aldaar hunne Ellen, Yards, Maten, Kannen, Gewigten, Datsen, Formen en Balys, met Lr. K. 9. te laten Eyken, en zal ten fine voorsz: den Ykmeester den geheelen week des namiddags van vier tot zes uren ter plaatse voorsz: vacceen om elk nabehooren te gerieven, zullende die geene welke na dien bevonden word nalatig te zyn gebleven en onge-eikte Gewigten of Maten te gebruiken, verbeuren zodanige Penaltiesen als by Placaten, en Ordonnantie dien aangaande zyn gestatueerd.  
 Ter Ordonnantie van President en Magistraten.  
**J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.**  
 BATAVIA, den 21ste July 1815.

**FOR SALE,**  
**GREAT-RIVER-STREET,**  
**THE CARGO,**  
**IMPORTED ON THE SHIP MARIA,**  
**Captain P. C. HOGAN,**  
**FROM BENGAL,**  
 Consisting of the following Articles:—  
**RICE**—Wheat—Gram—Dholl—Gunny Bags—Cheroots—Ghee—Mustard Oil—Hookah Tobacco, and prepared Fire-balls, in jars—Ginger—Coriander Seed—Turmeric—Table Cloths—Towels—Anchors—Scale Beams, &c. &c.

**For Sale, Freight, or Charter.**  
**THE** good and substantial ship **MARIA**, as she arrived from sea, burthen upwards of Three Thousand Bags, dock'd and newly coppered, and rigged at Calcutta in June last; is at present in complete order and well found in every respect and can be immediately sent to sea with little or no expence. An Inventory of Stores can be seen and any particulars explained on application to the Subscriber at Messrs. **Ainslie and Addison's**, Batavia.  
**PHILIP CHS. HOGAN, Com.**  
 BATAVIA, July 19, 1815.

**TO BE SOLD**  
**On Thursday the 27th July,**  
**AT MAJOR BUTTLERS,**  
*In the Cantonments of Weltevreden.*  
**FURNITURE**, made by an European in Calcutta—Cutlery—Grand Piano—Pictures—Plate—Cooking Utensils—Queen's Ware—Horses and Carriages—and a stock of good Liquors, with a light cart and a pair of Bullocks—also, 5 pairs of Draft Bullocks.  
 The Sale to commence at nine o'clock.  
**TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,**  
*At the Marine-yard,*  
**ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,**  
**A Prow of Five Coyangs,**  
*Laying at the Draw Bridge, at the mouth of Ankey-river.*

**TONNAGE**  
**To the Isle of France,**  
 MAY BE HAD  
*In the ship ELIZABETH, Capt. Jourdan,*  
 Momentarily expected here.  
 Application to be made to **Jessen, Trail and Co.**  
 BATAVIA, July 21, 1815.

**Bekendmaking.**  
**WEGENS** het Vendu Departement word alle de geenen, welke aan gemelde Departement voorgekogte goederen nog Schuldig zyn, en waar van de tyd der betaling reeds lange verscheenen is, by deezee gewaarschouwd, om hunne Vendu Quitanties, zonder verder uitstel voor Medio der aanstaande Maand Augustus te voldoen.—Zullende de Vendu-rekeningen, welke reeds vervallen zyn, en tot op dien tyd nog onbetaald blyven, (zonder eenig aanzien van perzoon) in handen van den Procureur worden gesteld, ten einde door deezee gerechtelyk ingevorderd te worden.  
**H. E. WILTENAER,**  
*Cassier van 't Vendu Departement.*  
 BATAVIA, in het Vendu Kantoor } den 20ste July, 1815.

**VOOR HET NEGOTIE-HUIS**  
 VAN  
**JAN VELTHUYSEN,**  
 OF DE  
**VOORREY,**  
 LEGT TER VERKOOP EEN  
**HOUD-CHAMPANG,**  
 Te bevragen ten Gemelden Huize.

**TE KOOP,**  
**TWEE** Huizen in de Koestraat, het eene naast de Heer **Christiani**, en het andere over de Heer **de Witt**, beide voorzien van goede Stallingen, byggebouwen &c. zo meede nog een afzonderlyke Stal en Wagen-huis, in de Kalverstraat, kunnen de terstond worden aanvaard en voor de koopschat een convenable credit worden verlaens.

**Advertentie.**  
**DE** iets te Pretendeeren heeft van of Schuldig is aan de nalatenschap van wylen **Abraham Wetzel**, gelieve daar van opgave en betaling te doen voor den 15de Augustus 1815, te Sourabaya, aan deszelfs Executeurs **R. Belders, J. H. Jonkers.**

**Advertentie.**  
**ALLE** de geene dewelke iets te Pretendeeren, dan wel schuldig zyn, aan de Heer **R. DALMEYER**, te Samarang gelieve daar van opgave te doen binnen den tyd van een maand van heeden af aan gerekend excepto de Weeskamer alhier.  
**SAMARANG, den 18de July 1815.**

**Advertentie.**  
**DE** *Seriere*, bied aan uit de hand te Koop, een welgelege huis, staande te Samarang, en zyn huis in de Stad alhier staande op de Tygersgragt, te bevragen by den eigenaar.

**THE**  
**Java Almanac**  
 AND  
**Directory.**  
**THE** above Valuable Publication, which contains much useful and interesting information, having been published,—Subscribers who have not yet received their Copies are requested to send for them, together with the amount of Subscription.  
 A few Copies are disposable to Non-Subscribers at Ja. Rs. 10 each.  
**HEDEN** Ochtend overleed ons jongste Dochtertje, zynde slegts Zes en dertig Dagen Oud.  
 BATAVIA } den 18de July 1815.  
**P. VAN HOEK,**  
**G. E. VAN HOEK,**  
 geb. MEYER.

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.**  
**BATAVIA.**  
**ARRIVALS.**  
 July 16—Arab brig Patolhair, Alie, from Cheribon 10th July.  
 Do. 17—Arab brig Booroong, Said Hussan Seyaf, from Tagal 13th July.  
 Same day—Chinese brig Tiangshoon, Ong Poko, from Banda 16th June.  
 July 18—Ship Maria, P. C. Hogan, from Calcutta 20th June.—Passenger, Mr. W. Gardner.  
 Do. 20—H. M. S. Volage, Capt. J. Drury, from a cruise.  
 Same day—Ship Udny, John Kidd, from Bengal 28th May.—Passengers, Messrs. Moorein and Thomson.—H. C. C. Benares, Capt. W. Eatwell, from Samarang.—H. C. C. Antelope, Capt. J. Hall, from do.—Schooner Jonge Nicolas, C. Knupple, from Indramayo 12th July.—Cargo, Timber.—Brig Fortuin, J. F. Dreyen, from ditto.  
**DEPARTURES.**  
 July 18—Ship Governor Raffles, James Neish, for Sourabaya and Calcutta.  
 Same day—Schooner Tiger, C. H. Constans, for Samarang.—Arab brig Gamsaid, Said Hussin Hydros, for Penang.—Arab brig Brikhan, Seh Oemar, for Malacca.  
 July 19—Ship Woodbridge, James Smith, for London and the Cape of Good Hope.—Passengers, Mr. Fichtel and family, and Mr. Graham, Jr.  
 Same day—Brig Jane, H. Miller, for Indramayo.

**PENANG.**  
**ARRIVALS.**  
 May 5, Brig Sea Horse, from Batavia 15th, and Minto, 23d April, and Malacca, 3d May.  
 Do. 10, Brig Pattaholkaer, from Achcen, 3d May.  
 Do. 14, Ship Martha, from Coast of Pedier, 8th May.  
 Do. 16, Portuguese Ship Angelica, Captain A. T. De Silva, from Goa, 1st May.  
 Same day, Portuguese Ship Theresa, Captain Baumgarten, from Calcutta, 25th April.—Passengers Mr. Shank and Mr. Davidson.  
 Do. 17, Brig Safferna, from Telesomoy, 10th May.  
 Same day, Brig Padang, from Padang, 24th March.  
 Do. 20, Ship Discovery, from Batavia, and Malacca.  
 Same day, Brig Fanny, Captain A. De Colons, from Pondicherry, 24th April.—Passenger, Mr. Muhlendorff.  
 Ditto, H. C. Ship Investigator, Captain Maughan, from Malacca, 14th May.  
 Ditto, Ship Lady Sophia, Captain Snowball, from China and Malacca, 15th May, Passenger Mr. Bets.

**DEPARTURES.**  
 May 8, Brig Tay, for Malacca.  
 Do. 11, Brig Cole Java, for the Eastward.  
 Do. 18, Ship Maria, for Malacca and Batavia.  
 Do. 20, H. C. C. Penang, Captain Mein, on a Cruise.  
**DEATHS.]** On Tuesday last the 18th instant, a child of Mrs. Kamphuis.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
*Benevolus shall appear in our next.*  
**JAVAGOVT. GAZETTE.**  
**SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1815.**

**ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.**  
 The Embargo laid upon ships proceeding from this Port to the Westward by Government Orders of the 5th instant, is removed from this date.  
 By order of the Vice-President in Council.  
**C. ASSEY,**  
*Secretary to Government.*  
 BATAVIA, July 17, 1815.

By the *Maria*, which arrived on Wednesday last from Malacca, we learn the following intelligence has been received from the best authority at Bombay, and regret to observe it does away the intelligence regarding the conclusion of the Congress which we recently communicated to our Readers.  
*Extract letter from Bombay, date 4th May, 1815.*  
 "The Honorable Company's cruiser *Vestal* has arrived from Bussora, having left that Port on the 16th ultimo. The only intelligence of importance which has been received by the *Vestal* is contained in letters from the Assistant in charge of the Residency at Bagdad, dated the 16th of February and 20th of March, the latter reporting the conclusion of Peace, between England and America, which was signed on the 24th of December at Ghent, by the respective Plenipotentiaries, and the former, that Spanish America had declared her Independence, and there was every appearance of Old Spain being on the eve of a Revolution.  
 "No information has been received on this occasion of the progress of the Congress at Vienna, which does not appear however to have terminated."



A vessel with a flag of truce at her mast-head, appeared off Anjier on the morning of the 14th instant, which proved to be the *Sally*, Hermaphrodite brig, from Providence bound to China; she had nothing but Dollars on board, and was furnished with a Passport from Mr. Baker, the British Charge d'Affairs, together with certificates of the Ratification of Peace. By this opportunity we have been favored with the perusal of a few American papers, from which we have made extracts, and by which it will appear that the return of Peace would be hailed with universal joy throughout the American Nation.

## CEYLON.

To the EDITOR of the CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Galle, January, 1815.

SIR,

In consequence of many circumstances being misrepresented in your account given from private letters, of the loss of the Honorable Company's ship *Bengal*, I feel it my duty to Capt. Nicholls, who has now left Galle, to furnish you with a correct statement, from the time she took fire until she went down.—Capt. Nicholls with his passengers were at dinner; Mr. Scott, provincial judge of Galle, and Mr. Barker, 2d officer of the *Surry*, were dining with him. At half past three P. M. the alarm of fire was given; I left the dinner table, and in four seconds was in the gun-room, which was already in a blaze in the midship or middle. In going up to give the necessary orders and to make the signal of distress, I met the gunner, and asked him what the gun-room was on fire with, his answer was, 'spirits.' I gave immediate orders for twenty-five butts of water that stood on their ends in the upper deck to have their heads knocked in, and I can say with great confidence, that in less than three minutes from the time the alarm was given, that the water was hauled down the gun-room scuttle, and hove without intermission for six or seven minutes. The liquor had run under the different stores and in the gun-room, and the heat and smoke had increased so much, that three of the men came up very much burnt, two of which I am distressed to say, have since died—orders were now given to scuttle the gun-room, which by the exertions of Mr. Barton, 2d officer, was done in two or three places, and he attended to the heaving of water, thro' these holes into the deck beneath.

The flames were now coming up the gun-room scuttle, and I was fully convinced in my own mind that the ship could not be saved, I then went on deck to assist in getting the passengers and children out of the ship—I found that Mr. Scott, and captain Stoddart, of H. M.'s Royal Scots, had with great exertion succeeded in getting all the ladies, and many of the children into one of the ship's cutter. I ordered the boat to shove off, as I observed many people ready to jump into her. Mr. Scott then leaped into a country boat and from my arms received the remaining four children—a quarter of an hour had not elapsed from the first alarm.

I then went below and found every officer and man exerting himself to the utmost, but the flames had increased considerably, and I could hardly draw my breath for the thickness of the smoke. I returned to the deck and told captain Nicholls that it was now impossible to extinguish the fire. He directly desired me to have the ship scuttled on the larboard counter. An officer, with the carpenter and his mate repaired immediately to the spot, in one of our boats, and I saw them begin; by this time all the head sails were made in the ship and her cable cut, the spirit room had now caught and a most awful column of smoke and fire arose from the after hatchway.

The flames increased most rapidly; I went to the fore hatchway, and found that captain Beadle and captain Newell were in the magazine seeing and assisting to hand up the powder. The fire was now near that hatchway; captain Beadle and captain Newell with three or four of the ship's company by advice came up—the ship was irrevocably lost, and the word was given for every man to save himself.—It was now about 45 minutes from the moment the alarm was given. Captain Nicholls left the ship—about five minutes after, the ship blew up in the fore hatchway, then fell the fore and main mast, and in one minute the ship went down by the head.

The character of a British naval officer is too well established for coolness and intrepidity in time of danger to need complimenting from my pen, however, in recording facts, I cannot omit stating, that instead of about twenty souls who perished—at least one hundred must have been lost, but for their exertions, for the fire was absolutely over many of their boats when they were taking the people in from different parts of ship, and the service rendered by the navy

was not confined alone to rescuing from the most imminent danger one hundred souls, it was followed by a proceeding that marks them for the most liberal and praise-worthy generosity which I cannot pass over in silence.

These gallant and highly distinguished characters, that were seen thus to brave all danger immediately after our exertion had been crowned with such signal success, raised by subscription upwards of two hundred pounds for the relief of several women and children of the invalids, who were by them snatched from a horrid and untimely death.

To the officers and seamen of H. M. ships the *Leda*, *Minden*, *Doris*, *Malacca*, and *Hecate* brig, I beg publicly to offer in behalf of captain Nicholls, his passengers and officers, their most warm and grateful thanks.

Our distress for the loss of captain Newell, Mr. Danniell, Mr. Leone and Mr. Barker, I will not attempt to describe, when we recollect that an anxiety for the preservation of others was the cause of their own death, we must deeply and most sincerely regret the loss of gentlemen possessing such truly noble and amiable minds.

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN CHARRETTE,

1st Officer of the H. C. late ship *Bengal*.

## BULLETIN.

Head Quarters, Ganeteyne, 8th February.

It is now some weeks since Molligedde, 1st Adikar of Kandy, and Dessave of the 4 Korles, made overtures to join the British Government, and communications have ever since been kept up with him through the medium of Mr. D'Oyly.

His Family being resident in Kandy, he postponed his intended surrender, with the hope that they would be released from the King's Power as soon as the British Troops advanced near the Capital.

This accordingly happened; these Females and as is understood many other Families received leave to depart from Kandy, and the Adikar in consequence this day, at 11 o'clock, made his public entry at Head Quarters at this place, bringing with him in solemn Procession the Insignia of the 4 Korles, a Banner with the device of the Sun and Moon (indicating perpetual duration) and the Rolls or Records of the Dessavony, this was followed by all the Chiefs of that Province who had not previously joined the British Standard.

The Chiefs of the Provinces of Saffragam and 3 Korles, previously submitted, were assembled on the occasion, in whose presence the Adikar first resigned the Insignia to the Chiefs of the 4 Korles, who thereupon in token of their submission, formally surrendered them to Mr. D'Oyly, Commissioner on behalf of the British Government.

We may henceforth confidently expect that the whole of this populous and extensive province, which in all former times was distinguished for its firm adherence to the Sovereigns of Kandy, will contribute its cordial assistance and co-operation with our troops in prosecution of the just object of the War.

## BULLETIN.

Head Quarters, Camp at Amoonapoor, Heights of Balani, 12th Feb. 1815.

Late in the evening of yesterday a report reached his Excellency, through Mr. D'Oyly, that a division of British Troops, supposed to be that commanded by Major Hook, had reached Kotagastotte the preceding day, and that the King had the same night left Kandy, and that his Troops had abandoned the defences at Gonaruah.

A patrol was in consequence made during the night, under the command of Captain Brownrigg and accompanied by Mr. D'Oyly, and which reaching the Ferry of Gonaruah early this morning, and fording the River, ascertained the truth of the report as far as it related to that position, the extensive range of Batteries erected there being completely stripped both of men and guns.

## EUROPE.

DESPATCHES FROM SIR J. SHERBROOKE, CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

(Inclosure, No. 1.)

Bongor, on the Penobscot River,

September 3, 1814.

Sir.—In compliance with your Excellency's orders of the 1st instant, I sailed from Castine with the detachment of royal artillery, the flank companies of the 29th, 62d, and 98th regiments, and of the rifle company of the 7th battalion 60th regiment, which composed the force your Excellency did me the honour to place under my command, for the purpose of co-operating with Capt. Barrie, of the royal navy, in an expedition up this river.

On the morning of the 2d, having proceeded above the town of Frankfort, we discovered some of the enemy on their march towards Hamden, by the eastern shore, which induced me to order Brevet Major Crossdale, with a detachment of the 98th, and some riflemen of the 60th regiment under Lieutenant Wallace, to land and intercept them, which was accomplished, and that detachment of the enemy (as I have since learned) were prevented from joining the main body assembled at Hamden. On this occasion the enemy had one man killed, and some wounded. Major Crossdale re-embarked without any loss. We arrived off Bald Head Cove, three miles distant from Hamden, about five o'clock that evening, when Capt. Barrie agreed with me in determining to land the troops immediately. Having discovered that the enemy's picquets were advantageously posted on the north side of the Cove, I directed Brevet Major Riddle, with the grenadiers of the 62d, and Captain Ward, with the rifle company of the 60th, to dislodge them, and take up their ground, which duty was performed under Major Riddle's directions, in a most complete and satisfactory manner, by about seven o'clock, and before ten at night, the whole of the troops, including eighty marines, under Capt. Carter, (whom Capt. Barrie had done me the honour to attach to my command), were landed and bivouacked for the night, during which it rained incessantly. We got under arms at five o'clock this morning, the first company forming the advance under Capt. Ward; Brevet Major Keith with the light company of the 62d, bringing up the rear and the detachment of marines under Capt. Carter moving upon my flanks; while Capt. Barrie, with the ships and gun boats under his command, advanced at the same time up the river, on my right, towards Hamden. In addition to the detachment of royal artillery under Lieut. Garston, Captain Barrie had landed one six pounder, a six and half inch howitzer, and a rocket apparatus, with a detachment of sailors, under Lieutenants Symonds, Botley, and Slade, and Mr. Sparling, master of his Majesty's ship *Bulwark*.

The fog was so thick it was impossible to form a correct idea of the features of the country, or to reconnoitre the enemy, whose numbers were reported to be fourteen hundred, under the command of Brigadier General Blake. Between seven and eight o'clock our skirmishers in advance were so sharply engaged with the enemy, as to induce me to send forward one half of the light company of the 29th regiment, under Captain Coaker, to their support. The column had not advanced much further, before I discovered the enemy drawn out in line, occupying a very strong and advantageous position in front of the town of Hamden, his left flanked by a high hill commanding the road and river, on which were mounted several heavy pieces of cannon, his right extending considerably beyond our left, resting upon a strong point d'appui, with an eighteen pounder and some light field pieces in advance of his centre, so pointed as completely to take the road and the narrow bridge at the foot of a hill, by which we were obliged to advance upon his position. As soon as he perceived our column approaching, he opened a very heavy and continued fire of grape and musquetry upon us; we, however, soon crossed the bridge, deployed, and charged up the hill to get possession of his guns, one of which we found had already fallen into the hands of Captain Ward's riflemen in advance. The enemy's fire now began to slacken, and we pushed on rapidly, and succeeded in driving him at all points from his position; while Captain Coaker, with the light company of the 29th had gained possession of the hill on his left, from whence it was discovered that the Adams frigate was on fire, and that the enemy had deterred the battery which defended her. We were now in complete possession of the enemy's position above, and Captain Barrie with the gun boats had secured that below the hill. Upon this occasion twenty pieces of cannon fell into our hands, of the naval and military force, the return of which I inclose; after which Captain Barrie and myself determined on pursuing the enemy towards Bangor, which place we reached without opposition; and here two brass three-pounders, and three stand of colours, fell into our possession. Brigadier General Blake, also in this town, surrendered himself prisoner, and other prisoners, to the amount of one hundred and twenty-one, were admitted to their paroles. Eighty prisoners taken at Hamden are in our custody. The loss sustained by the enemy I have not been able correctly to ascertain; report states it to be from thirty to forty killed, wounded, and missing. Our own loss, I am happy to add, is but small, viz. one rank and file killed, one captain, seven rank and file, wounded; one rank and file missing. Captain Gell, of the 29th, was wounded when leading the column, which deprived me of his active and

useful assistance; but, I am happy to add, he is recovering. I cannot close this dispatch, without mentioning, in the highest terms, all the troops placed under my command. They have merited my highest praise for their zeal and gallantry, which were conspicuous in the extreme. I feel most particularly indebted to Brevet Major Riddle, of the 62d regiment, second in command; to Brevet Major Keith, of the same regiment; Brevet Major Crossdale and Captain McPherson, of the 98th; Captains Gell and Coaker, of the 29th, and Captain Ward, of the 7th battalion, 60th regiment.

The royal artillery was directed in the most judicious manner by Lieut. Garston, from whom I derived the ablest support. I cannot speak too highly of Capt. Carter and the officers and marines under his directions. He moved them in the ablest manner to the annoyance of the enemy, and so as to meet my fullest approval. Nothing could exceed the zeal and perseverance of Lieutenants Symonds, Botley, and Slade, and Mr. Sparling, of the royal navy, with the detachment of seamen under their command. From Captain Barrie I have received the ablest assistance and support, and it is to his masterly arrangement of the plan that I feel indebted for its success. Nothing could be more cordial than the co-operation of the naval and military forces on this service in every instance.

Captain Carnegie, of the Royal Navy, who most handsomely volunteered his services with this expedition, was in action with the troops at Hamden, and I feel most particularly indebted to him for his exertions and the assistance he afforded me on this occasion. I am also greatly indebted to Lieut. Du Chatelet of the 7th battalion 60th regiment, who acted as Major of Brigade to the Troops, in which capacity he rendered me very essential service.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY JOHN,

Lieut. Colonel.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, Oct. 8.

Captain Senhouse of his Majesty's sloop the *Martin*, has arrived this afternoon at this Office, bringing a despatch from Rear Admiral Griffith, addressed to Wilson Croker, Esq. of which, and of its inclosures, the following are copies:—

*His Majesty's Ship Endymion, off Castine,*  
September 11, 1814.

Sir,—I beg leave to transmit, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a duplicate of my letter, of yesterday's date, to Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. Commander-in-Chief, reporting my proceedings since I quitted Halifax, in his Majesty's ship *Dragon*, on the 20th ultimo.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EDW. GRIFFITH.

John Wilson Croker, Esq. &c. &c.

September 13, 1814.

P. S. I open my despatches to acquaint you for their Lordship's information, that since closing it I have received a private letter from Capt. Parker, of the *Tenedos*, informing me that he got off *Machias* on the 10th instant, where the troops were landed without opposition and after a most fatiguing night's march, took possession of the fort of *Machias*, without loss. He has sent me the capitulation which the officer commanding the Militia has entered into, and which I transmit herewith.

Sir John Sherbrooke not wishing the *Martin* to be detained, I dispatch her without waiting for Captain Parker's official letter. The ships and vessels under Capt. Parker's orders will be sent to their respective stations, as soon as the guns taken at the fort are embarked, and the works destroyed.

EDW. GRIFFITH.

*His Majesty's Ship Endymion, off Castine, entrance of the Penobscot river, Sep. 9.*

Sir,—My letter of the 23d of August, from Halifax, by the *Rover*, will have made you acquainted with my intention of accompanying the expedition then about to proceed under the command of his Excellency Sir John Sherbrooke, K. B. for this place. I have now the honour to inform you, that I put to Sea on the 26th ultimo, with the ships and sloops named in the margin\*, and ten sail of transports, having the troops on board, and arrived off the Metinicut sands on the morning of the 31st, where I was joined by the *Bulwark*, *Tenedos*, *Rifeman*, *Peruvian*, and *Picton*. From Captain Pearce, of the *Rifeman*, I learned that the United States frigate *Adams*, had a few days before got into *Penobscot*, but not considering herself in safety there had gone to *Hamden*, a place 27 miles higher up the river, where her guns had been landed, and a position was fortifying for her protection.

Towards evening the wind being fair and the weather favorable, the fleet made sail up

\* *Dragon*, *Endymion*, *Battleshute* and *Selub*.

the Penobscot Bay, Captain Parker, in the Tenedos, leading. We passed between the Metinicut and Green Islands, about midnight, and steering through the channel formed by the Fox Islands and Owl's Head, ran up to the eastward of Long Island, and found ourselves at day light in the morning in sight of the fort and town of Castine. As we approached some show of resistance was made, and a few shot were fired; but the fort was soon after abandoned and blown up. At about eight A. M. the men of war and transports were anchored a little to the northward of the Peninsula of Castine, and the smaller vessels taking up a station nearer in for covering the landing, the troops were put on shore, and took possession of the town and works without opposition. The General wishing to occupy a post at Belfast on the western side of the bay (through which the high road from Boston runs), for the purpose of cutting off all communication with that side of the country, the Bacchante and Rifleman were detached with the troops destined for this service, and quiet possession was taken and held of that town, as long as was thought necessary.

Arrangements were immediately made for attacking the frigate at Hamden, and the General having proffered every military assistance, 600 picked men, under the command of Lieut.-Col. John, of the 60th regiment, were embarked the same afternoon, on board his Majesty's sloop Peruvian and Sylph, and a small transport. To this force was added the marines of the Dragon, and as many armed boats as was thought necessary for disembarking the troops and covering their landing and the whole placed under the command of Capt. Barrie, of the Dragon, and the Lieut.-Colonel made sail up the river at six o'clock that evening. I have the honour to inclose Captain Barrie's account of his proceedings: and taking into consideration the enemy's force and the formidable strength of his position, too much praise cannot be given him, the officers and men under his command, for the judgment, decision, and gallantry, with which this little enterprise has been achieved. So soon as accounts were received from Capt. Barrie that the Adams was destroyed, and the force assembled for her protection dispersed, the troops stationed at Belfast were embarked, and arrangements made for sending men to take possession of Machias, the only place occupied by the enemy's troops between this and Passamaquoddy Bay. I directed Capt. Parker, of his Majesty's ship Tenedos, to receive on board Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington, Deputy Adjutant General, who is appointed to command a small detachment of artillery and riflemen, and to take under his command the Bacchante, Rifleman, and Picton schooner and proceed to the attack of that place. He sailed on the 6th inst. and too likely by this time, the troops are in possession of it. After destroying the defences they are directed to return here.

The inhabitants of several townships east of this have sent deputations here to tender their submission to the British authority; and such of them as could give reasonable security that their arms would be used only for the protection of their persons and property, have been allowed to retain them. This indulgence was absolutely necessary, in order to secure the quiet and unoffending against violence and outrage from their less peaceable neighbours, and for the maintenance of the peace and tranquillity of the Country. All property on shore, bona fide belonging to the inhabitants of the country in our possession has been respected. All public property, and all property afloat, has been confiscated. Sir John Sherbrooke conceiving it to be of importance that the Government should be informed without delay of our successes here, has requested that a vessel of war may take his dispatches to England, I have in compliance with his wishes appropriated the Martin for that service, and Captain Senhouse will take a Copy of this letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EDW. GRIFFITH.

To Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. &c.

*His Majesty's Sloop Sylph, off Bangor, in the Penobscot, Sept. 3, 1814.*

Sir—Having received on board the ships which are named in the margin\* a detachment of twenty men, of the royal artillery, with one five and a half inch howitzer, commanded by Lieut. Carston, a party of eighty marines, commanded by Captain Carter, of the Dragon; the flank companies of the 29th, 62d and 98th regiments, under the command of Captain Gell and Coaker, Majors Riddle, Felsh, and Crestalle, and Captain M'Pherson; also a rifle company for the 7th battalion of the 69th regiment, commanded by Captain Ward; and the whole under the orders of Lieut. Colonel John, of the 60th

regiment, I proceeded agreeably to your orders, with the utmost despatch up the Penobscot. Light, variable winds, a most intricate channel, of which we were perfectly ignorant, and thick, foggy weather, prevented my arriving off Frankfort, before two P. M. of the 2d instant. Here Colonel John and myself thought it advisable to send a message to the inhabitants; and having received their answer, we pushed on towards Hamden, where we received intelligence that the enemy had strongly fortified himself. On our way up several troops were observed on the east side of the river making for Brewer, they were driven into the woods without any loss on our side, by a party under the orders of Major Crossdale, and the gun from the boats. The enemy had one killed and several wounded. At 5 P. M. of the 2d instant, we arrived at Ball's Head Cove, distant 3 miles from Hamden. Colonel John and myself landed on the north side of the Cove, to reconnoitre the ground and obtain intelligence. Having gained the hills, we discovered the enemy's piquets advantageously posted near the highway leading to Hamden, on the north side of the Cove. We immediately determined to land 150 men, under Major Riddle, to drive in the piquets and take up their ground. This object was obtained by 7 o'clock, and notwithstanding every difficulty, the whole of the troops were landed on the north side of the Cove by 10 o'clock; but it was found impossible to land artillery at the same place. The troops bivouacked on the ground taken possession of by Major Riddle. It rained incessantly during the night. At day-break this morning the fog cleared away for about a quarter of an hour, which enabled me to reconnoitre the enemy by water; and I found a landing place for the artillery about two-thirds of a mile from Ball's Head. Off this place the troops halted till the artillery were mounted, and by six the whole advanced towards Hamden. The boats under the immediate command of Lieutenant Pedlar, the first of the Dragon, agreeable to a previous arrangement with Colonel John, advanced in a line with the right flank of the army. The Peruvian, Sylph, Dragon's tender, and Harmony transport were kept a little in the rear, in reserve. Our information stated the enemy's force at fourteen hundred men and he had chosen a most excellent position on a high hill. About a quarter of a mile to the southward of the Adams frigate he had mounted 8-18 pounders. This fort was calculated to command both the highway by which our troops had to advance, and the river. On a wharf close to the Adams he had mounted fifteen eighteen pounders which completely commanded the river, which at this place is not above three cables lengths wide, and the land on each side is high and well wooded.

A rocket boat under my immediate direction, but manœvered by Mr. Gimson, gunner, and Mr. Small, midshipman, of the Dragon, was advanced about a quarter of a mile ahead of the line of boats. So soon as the boats got within gun-shot, the enemy opened his fire upon them from the hill and wharf, which was warmly returned. Our rockets were generally well directed, and evidently threw the enemy into confusion. Meantime our troops stormed the hill with the utmost gallantry. Before the boats got within good grap-shot of the wharf battery the enemy set fire to the Adams, and he ran from his guns the moment our troops carried the hill. I joined the army about ten minutes after his event. Colonel John and myself immediately determined to leave a sufficient force in possession of the hill, and to pursue the enemy, who was then in sight on the Bangor road, flying at full speed. The boats and ships pushed up the river, preserving their original position with the army. The enemy was too unable for us and most of them escaped into the woods on our left. On approaching Bangor, the inhabitants, who had opposed us at Hamden, threw off their military character, and as magistrates, select men, &c. made an unconditional surrender of the town. Here the pursuit stopped. About two hours afterwards, Brigadier General Blake came in the town, to deliver himself as a prisoner. The General and other prisoners, amounting to one hundred and ninety-one were admitted to their parole. Inclosed I have the honor to forward you lists of the vessels we have captured or destroyed, and other necessary reports, I am happy to inform you our loss consists only of one seaman, belonging to the Dragon, Killed; Captain Gell of the 29th, and seven privates wounded, one rank and file missing.

I cannot close my report, without expressing my highest admiration of the very gallant conduct of Colonel John, the officers and soldiers under his command, for exclusive of the battery before mentioned, they had difficulties to contend with on their left, which did not fall under my observation, as the enemy's field pieces in that direction were masked. The utmost cordiality existed between the two services, and I shall ever feel obliged to Colonel John for his ready co-operation in

every thing that was proposed. The officers and men bore the privations inseparable from our confined means of accommodation with a cheerfulness that entitles them to my warmest thanks. Though the enemy abandoned his batteries before the ships could be brought to act against them, yet I am not less obliged to Captains Kippen and Dickens, of the Peruvian and Sylph; acting Lieut. Pearson, who commanded the Dragon's tender; Lieut. Woodin, of the Dragon; and Mr. Barnet, Master of the Harmony; their zeal and indefatigable exertions in bringing up their vessels, through the most intricate navigation, were eminently conspicuous. Colonel John speaks highly in praise of Captain Carter, and the detachment of royal marines under his orders; and also of the seamen attached to the artillery, under the command of Lieuts. Simmonds, Motley, L. Stare and Mr. Sparling, Master of the Bulwark.

I have on other occasions of service found it a pleasing part of my duty to commend the services of Lieut. Pedlar, First of the Dragon; in this instance he commanded the boat part of the expedition most fully to my satisfaction; he was ably seconded by Lieuts. Perceval, of the Tenedos, and Ormond, of the Endymion; and Mr. Ansell, Master's Mate of the Dragon: this last gentleman has passed his examination nearly five years, and is an active officer, well worthy of your patronage; but in particularizing him, I do not mean to detract from the other petty officers and seamen employed in the boats, for they all most zealously performed their duty, and are equally entitled to my warmest acknowledgments; I am also most particularly indebted to the active and zealous exertions of Lieut. Carnagie, who was a volunteer on this occasion. I can form no estimate of the enemy's absolute loss. From different stragglers, I learn that, exclusive of killed and missing, upwards of thirty lay wounded in the woods.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBT. BARRIE, Captain of His Majesty's Ship Dragon.

#### (CAPITULATION.)

To Captain Hyde Parker, commanding the Naval Force, and Lieut. Col. Andrew Pilkington, commanding the Land Forces of his Britannic Majesty, now at Machias.

Gentlemen,—The forces under your command having captured the forts in the neighbourhood of Machias and taken possession of the territory adjacent within the county of Washington, and the situation of the country being such between the Penobscot River and the Passamaquoddy Bay as to preclude the hope, that an adequate force can be furnished by the United States for its protection; we propose a capitulation, and offer for ourselves, and in behalf of the officers and soldiers of the Brigade within the county of Washington to give our parole of honour, that we will not directly or indirectly, bear arms, or in any way serve against his Britannic Majesty, King George the Third, king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Successors and Allies, during the present war between Great Britain and the United States, upon condition that we have your assurance, that while we remain in the situation, and consider ourselves under the British Government until further orders, we shall have the safe and full enjoyment of our private property, and be protected in the exercise of our usual occupations.

JOHN BREWER, Brigadier General 2d. brigade 10th division, for the officers and soldiers, of the 3d regiment in the said brigade.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Lieutenant Colonel, commanding 1st regiment, 2d brigade, 10th division, for himself, officers, and soldiers, in the said regiment.

These terms have been granted and approved of by us.

HYDE PARKER, Captain of his Majesty's ship Tenedos.

A. PILKINGTON, Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding. Machias, Sept. 13, 1814.

CADIZ, DEC. 6, 1814.

The commerce of this place is in a deplorable condition. The current discount upon Bills of Exchange is 12 per cent. The Exchange with Madrid is 2½ per cent. gain. The Exchange with Corunna is 6 per cent. loss. The royal paper money, (vales reals) is at 63 per cent. discount, and uncertain even at that price and merely nominal, as there are few or no purchasers. The most wealthy merchants manifest a great desire to embark their families and their fortunes for some of the Spanish colonies in the New World, and if unfortunately the current reports respecting New-Spain be confirmed, we are very apprehensive that our capitalists (who vivify not only Andalusia but the whole kingdom of Spain) may emigrate with their riches and thus augment the

resources of the trans-atlantic United States of the Hispano Americans.

The following is a Copy of a Supplement to the Amsterdam Courant of the 8th September 1814.

### UNITED NETHERLANDS.

Hague, 5th September.

By a Decree of His Royal Highness dated 28th August last, No. 14, the under-mentioned Gentlemen are appointed to form the Body of Nobility in the several Provinces.

's GRAVENHAGE, den 5den September.

By Besluit van Z. K. H. van den 28sten Augustus II., No. 14, zyn benoemd:

TOT DE RIDDERSCHAP DER PROVINCIE GELDERLAND.

De Heeren:

Willem Hendrik Karel van Lynden van Bieten-  
terswyk,  
Godert Adriaan van Randwyck, Heer van  
Beek,  
Ryndert van Randwyck,  
Hendrik Adriaan Willem van Rouenoort tot  
Uienpas,  
Evert Christiaan Karel Willem van Heeckeren tot Nettelhorst,  
Floris Adriaan van Brakel tot den Brakel,  
Frederik Jan Willem Robbert van Heeckeren tot Overlaer,  
Jan Fredrik Willem van Spaen tot Billjoen,  
Otto Willem Hendrik van Byland tot Marienweerd,  
Willem Anne van Spaen la Lecq,  
Jasper Hendrik van Zuylen van Nyevelt tot de Brieller,  
Evert Jan Benjamin van Golstein tot Appel,  
Willem Anne Schimmelpenninck van der Oye tot de beide Pollen en Nyenbeek,  
Gerrit Dittmar Schimmelpenninck van der Oye,  
Gerrit Karel van Spaen tot Voorstoonde,  
Jan Karel van Eck,  
Jan Hendrik van Delen,  
Samuel van Lynden tot Oldenaller en de Snor,  
Jan Hendrik Peter Eleonard van Renesse van Wilp tot Kamperbroek,  
Frederik Willem van Neukirchen, genaamd Nyvenheim,  
Frans Goërd van Lynden tot Hemmen,  
Evert Frederik van Heeckeren tot Enghuizen,  
Otto van Randwyck,  
Willem van Neukirchen, genaamd Nyvenheim,  
Frederik Robbert Goddert Cornelis van der Capellen tot den Dam,  
Hoewelaken,  
Dirk Louis van Brakel tot Brakel en Vredenstein,  
Otto Anne van Byland,  
Jan Carel Elias van Lynden,  
Lodewyk van Heeckeren tot de Cloese,  
Adolf Jacob Hendrik Christiaan Carel van Heeckeren tot Oldvolde,  
Frederik Willem Floris Theodorus van Palandt tot Keppel,  
Dirk Jan Karel Sebastiaan van Keppel tot Oolde,  
Conradt Willem Johan Adriaan van Balveren,  
Altart Philip Reinier Karel van der Borch tot Verwoolde,  
Jacob Adriaan van Brakel tot Geldermalsum,  
Frederik Karel Wouter van Broekhuizen,  
Frederik Sigismund van Bylandt Halt,  
Robbert Lieve Jasper van der Cappellen,  
Frederik Johan Benjamin van der Capellen tot Ryselt,  
J. A. G. van D. dem,  
Reinier Engelbert van Dorst tot Medler,  
Jan Casper Ferdinand van Delen,  
Hendrik Rudolf van Golstein,  
Olivier Gerard Willem Joseph van Hackfort tot de Horst,  
Walraven Robbert Jan Willem van Heeckeren tot Marhulsen,  
Ernest Willem van Heeckeren tot Molekaten,  
Willem Hendrik Alexander Karel van Heeckeren tot Rooderloo en Kel,  
Walraven Robbert van Heeckeren tat Walien,  
Ludolf van Heeckeren tot Wierse,  
G. F. van Hugenpoth tot Aard,  
Reinier Karel van Isendoorn à Blois tot Kanenberg,  
Van Keppel tot Woonbeek,  
Jan Hendrik van Kinsbergen,  
Gerrit Willem Joseph van Lamsweerde,  
Samuel, Grave van Limburg Stirum,  
Hendrik Jan van Loc van Overdyk,  
Willem Jan Elias van Lynden,  
Anna Willem Karel van Nagel tot Ampsen,  
Jacob Albert Lodewyk Frederik Karel van Nagel tot Wisch,  
Jan Gysbert Ludolf Adriaan van Neukirchen, genaamd Nyvenheim tot Eck en Wiel,  
Jan van Pallandt tot Walfort,  
André van Pallandt,  
Willem Frederik van Reede,  
Willem van Reede tot Middachten,  
Frederik Adolf van Spaen tot Hulshorst,

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BATAVIA,  
PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,  
MOLENVLIET.

\* His Majesty's ships Peruvian and Sylph, Dragon's tender, and the Harmony transport.



SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1815.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

Speyart van Woerden,  
A. C. van Shouckaart van Schauburg,  
Van Voorst tot Schadenwyck,  
Borghard Fredrik Willem van Westerhold  
tot Hackfort,  
Hendrik Willem van Wynbergen,  
Conradt Jan van Zuylen van Nyevelt tot  
den Brieler,

TOT DE RIDDERSCHAP DER PROVINCIE  
HOLLAND,

De Heeren:

Dirk van Boetzelaer van Kyshoek,  
Willem Gustaaf Fredrik, Grave van Bentinck  
van Rhoon,  
Jacob Nanning Hendrik van Wassenaer van  
St. Paneras,  
Adam François van der Duin van Benthorn  
en Maasdam,  
Jan Daniel Cornelis Carel Willem d'Ablaing  
van Giessenburg,  
Abraham Alemaans,  
Jacob Boreel van Hogenlanden,  
Karel Vincent van den Boetzelaer,  
Anthony Gustaaf van den Boetzelaer,  
Pieter Alexander van den Boetzelaer,  
Conrad Vincent van den Boetzelaer,  
Willem Hendrik van der Duyn,  
Andries Adolf Dentz van Assendelft,  
Hendrik Collot d'Escury van Heyenoord,  
Henrie Fagel,  
Robert Fagel,  
Hendrik Moirits van der Goez,  
Gysbert Karel van Hogendorp,  
Joan Huydecoper van Maarseveen,  
Frederik van Leyden van Wes(barendrecht),  
Leopold, Grave van Limburg Stirum,  
J. T. H. K. van Nassau,  
C. J. A. A. van Pallandt tot Eerde,  
Roest van Alkemade,  
Ocker Repelaer van Driel,  
Alexander van Rhemen tot Rhemenshuizen,  
Van Wykersloot van Grevenmachern.

TOT EDELEN DER PROVINCIE ZEELAND,

De Heeren:

A. W. van Borssele,  
F. A. Grave van der Goltz,  
Jan Cornelis Reinier van Hoorn van Burgh en  
Westland,  
Willem Jacob Huyssen van Kattendyke,  
Willem Adriaan de Jonge,  
Apollonius Jan Cornelis Lampsius,  
A. D. de Perponcher,  
Jacob Hendrik Schorer,  
Nicolaas Steengracht van Oosterland,  
Karel Emmanuel van Tuyl van Serooskerken,  
Johan Wilhelm Thibaut van Aagtekerke.

TOT DE RIDDERSCHAP DER PROVINCIE UTRECHT,

De Heeren:

W. R. van Tuyl van Serooskerken van  
Zuylen,  
G. A. Taets van Amerongen van Schalkwyk,  
G. K. C. J. van Lynden van Zandenburg,  
J. A. Taets van Amerongen van Woudenberg,  
J. H. van Lynden tot Lunenburg,  
G. K. D. van Hardenbroek tot Hardenbroek,  
G. A. G. P. van der Capellen,  
Jan Jacob de Geer van Rynhuizen,  
F. Hackfort tot den Ham,  
E. L. van Hardenbroek tot Heiligenberg,  
W. R. van Heeckeren tot Brantzenburg en  
Boelenstein,  
M. L. d'Yvoy van Mydrecht,  
W. E. de Perponcher de Lednitsky en Wol-  
phaerdsky,  
Pesters van Kattenbroek,  
R. D. J. van Reede van Athlone,  
P. van Reede van Zandenburg,  
P. A. van Reede,  
Strick van Linschoten (te Ysselstyn),  
J. A. Taets van Amerongen tot Rynswoude,  
Heer van Deyl,  
J. M. Tuyl van Serooskerken,  
W. R. van Tuyl van Serooskerken tot Keul-  
horst,  
D. van Tuyl van Serooskerken van Maars-  
sen,  
M. K. van Utenhove tot de Heemstede,  
M. L. van Utenhove van Bottestein.

TOT EDELEN DER PROVINCIE VRIJSLAND,

De Heeren:

Ulbo van Burmania,  
Albert van Harinxma thoe Sloten,  
Hans Willem Jan Aylva,  
Jan Sicco Camstra, Baron thoe Schwartz-  
berg en Hohenlandsberg,  
Idsert Aebiuga van Humalda,

Justinus Sjuick Gerrold Juckama van Bur-  
mania Rengers,  
Julius van Burmania,  
Frans Julius Johan van Eysinga,  
Rynhard, Baron van Lynden,  
Willem Anne van Haren,  
Lammoraal Joachim Johan Rengers,  
Gerrit Ferdinand van Asbeck,  
Valerius Vitus van Camminga,  
Valerius Lodewyk Vegelin van Claerbergen,  
Assuerus Vegelin van Claerbergen,  
Carel Emilius Els Collot d'Escury,  
Schelte Hessel Roorda van Eysinga,  
Binnert Philip van Eysinga,  
Idaert Frans van Eysinga,  
Tjalling Ado Johan van Eysinga,  
C. A. D. van Grovestins,  
Cornelis Scheltinga van Heemstra,  
Jan Poppe Andreæ van Haren,  
Frans Godard Ayzoo Boelens, Baron van  
Lynden,  
Frederik Willem, Grave van Limburg Stirum,  
Albertus Dominicus, Grave van Limburg Sti-  
rum,  
Bernard Walraad van Welderen Rengers,  
Willem Frederik Lodewyk Rengers,  
Maurits Calixtus Cesar de Rotte,  
Georg Frederik, Baron thoe Schwartzenberg  
en Hohenlandsberg,  
Michael Onuphrius, Baron thoe Schwartz-  
berg en Hohenlandsberg,  
Wilco Holdynga, Baron thoe Schwartzberg  
en Hohenlandsberg,  
Johannes Galenus van Sytzama,  
Maurits Pico Diderik van Sytzama,  
Willem Hendrik van Sytzama,  
Jacob Nanning du Tour,  
Marc Constantyn Willem du Tour.

TOT DE RIDDERSCHAP DER PROVINCIE OVER-  
YSSEL,

De Heeren:

Christiaan Lodewyk van Rechteren tot den  
Collendoorn,  
Arent van Echten tot den Arendhorst,  
Adolf Warner van Pallandt tot Eerde,  
Joachim Ernst Melert tot de Leemkule,  
Volkier Rudolph Bentinck tot Schoonheten,  
Berend Hendrik Bentink tot Buckhorst,  
Reint Hendrik de Vos van Steenwyk tot den  
Hogehof,  
Theodorus Anthony van Voorst tot Hogen-  
voorde,  
Jasper Gerrit van Ittersum tot Reelaar,  
Frederik Hendrik van Rechteren tot Men-  
nigeshave,  
Frederik Lodewyk Christiaan van Rechteren  
tot Rechteren,  
Antoni Coenrad Willem van Haarsolte tot  
den Doorn,  
Adolf Carel Bentinck tot Nyenhuis,  
Frederik Rudolf Carel van Rechteren tot  
Hofstede,  
Auths. Swier Gansneb, genaamd Tegnagel  
tot Boukenhave, Jr.  
Jan Jacob Gansneb, genaamd Tegnagel tot  
den Luttenburg,  
Frederik Gysbert van Dedem tot den Hach-  
meule,  
Floris Willem Sloet tot Warmelo,  
Dirk Joachim Willem Jan van Raesselt tot  
Elzen,  
Timon Cornelis van Heerdt tot den Evers-  
berg,  
Frederik Reinhard Borchard Rudolf van  
Rechteren en Limpurg tot Nootdeuringen,  
Arent Daniel van Coeverden tot Wegdam,  
Coenrad Willem van Dedem tot de Rolle Cate,  
Hiddo van Voorst tot Bergensheim,  
Robert Adolf Borchard Jan Sloet tot Wes-  
terholt,  
Rudolf Hendrik van Isselmuden tot Zwol-  
lingercamp,  
Ludolph Everhardus Willem Sophonius Sloet  
tot Olthuis,  
Reint Willem Sloet tot Tweenyenhuizen,  
Reinier Wolter Sloet tot Marksveld,  
K. Bentinck,  
R. F. C. Bentinck tot Schoonheten,  
S. J. W. van Coeverden,  
S. van Coeverden tot Gramsbergen,  
W. J. van Dedem tot den Berg,  
C. W. A. J. van Haersolte tot den Doorn,  
W. H. van Hambroek tot Weleveld,  
W. H. van Heerdt tot Eversberg,  
O. E. van Hoeverll tot Westervlieden We-  
zevelt,  
W. van Ittersum tot Oosterhof,  
R. W. van Middachten tot Voreswyk en  
Oldhagen,  
F. C. Mulert te Dalfzen,  
A. W. van Pallandt tot Eerde, Junior,

T. G. van Rechteren,  
Sloet tot Everlo,  
Sloet tot Oltrutenburg,  
Sloet te Diepenveen,  
Sloet tot Vollenhoven,  
Sloet tot Hagensdorp,  
A. D. van Voerst van Hagenvoorde,  
D. van Voerst tot Averbergen,  
C. de Vos van Steenwyk,  
W. A. Z. de Vos van Steenwyk, genaamd  
Essen,  
H. J. van der Wyck.

TOT DE RIDDERSCHAP DER PROVINCIE GRO-  
NINGEN.

De Heeren:

O. R. Alberda van Ekenstein,  
O. Tamminga van Alberda van Rensuma,  
G. Alberda van Menkema,  
G. G. Alberda van Dyxsterhuis,  
E. J. Alberda van Bloemersma,  
G. Hozenken van Alberda van Blommersma,  
O. J. Alberda van Ekenstein,  
B. G. J. van Asbeck tot Lulema,  
J. H. L. D'Aulnés de Bourronil van Byma,  
J. E. Polman Gruys van Garreweer,  
J. Jarges,  
J. C. F. van In en Kniphoisen,  
H. C. van In en Kniphoisen van de Nierroord,  
G. W. van Imhoff,  
A. W. van Imhoff,  
E. Lewe,  
C. J. Lewe van Adouard,  
E. J. Lewe van Middelstum,  
E. J. Lewe van Nyenstein,  
W. E. Lewe,  
A. van Panhuis,  
W. F. Schratenbach Rengers,  
L. U. Rengers,  
P. R. Sierkinge,  
L. Tjarda van Starckenborgh tot Wehe,

TOT DE RIDDERSCHAP DER PROVINCIE BRA-  
BAND,

De Heeren:

J. B. Graaf van Ansembourg,  
Graaf van Billibé de Valensart van  
Lenthe,  
Maarten Bowier,  
W. F. van Byland,  
Charles van Clermont,  
Coppin de Galoppe,  
van Dolf van St. Udenhout,  
J. van der Dussen, Graaf van Geloës,  
O. A. M. W. de Senarclaus de Grancy van  
Haanwyk,  
W. A. L., Graaf van Gronseld Diepenbroek,  
D. J. F., Graaf van Hogendorp van Hofwe-  
gen,  
B. van Hugenpoth tot den Beereklauw,  
van Kretschmar van Wyk en Veen,  
de Raadt (te Boxmer),  
von Riedesel,  
L. van Sassen tot Ysselst,  
de Smeth van Deurne,  
Sweerts de Landas,  
Jan Diderik van Tuyl van Serooskerken van  
Heeze en Leende,  
A. J. de Voigt,  
Van Wassenaar van Onzenoord.

TOT DE RIDDERSCHAP VAN HET LANDSCHAP  
DRENTHE,

De Heeren:

A. C. B. van Dongen,  
S. J. van Heiden tot Laarwoud,  
W. J. van Heiden,  
R. O. van Holthe tot Echte,  
A. W. van Holthe tot den Oldengaarde,  
C. B. J. von Schwartz,  
G. W. de Vos van Steenwyk tot Hayikshorst,  
D. van der Wyck tot de Klenke,

## AMERICA.

Charleston Courier, March 9.

BRITISH ACCOUNT  
OF THE CAPTURE OF THE PRESIDENT.

H. M. frigate Pomone, Bermuda,  
29th January, 1815.

About an hour before day-light of the  
15th inst. two strange sail (a ship and  
brig) were discovered on our lee bow  
standing to the eastward, under a press  
of sail, wind N. W. by N. Majestic and  
Endymion in company; all sail was made  
in chase by three ships, and it was soon  
evident we gained on them. As day dawn-

ed, another ship was seen hull down to  
leeward, and the Commodore imagining  
her also to be an enemy, detached the  
Pomone in chase; we immediately bore  
right up before the wind, and in three  
quarters of an hour, ascertaining her to  
be the Tenedos, again hauled up to the  
east, being by this circumstance thrown  
7 or 8 miles more astern of the original  
chase; however, we soon again began  
to approach the enemy, as did also the  
Endymion, who from the above event  
was now far ahead of the Pomone. At 1  
P. M. we passed the Majestic; President  
and Endymion at two occasionally ex-  
changing stern and bow guns; the wind  
began to fall light, and the Pomone was  
yet too far off to render any assistance,  
but still coming up. At 5 30, the Presi-  
dent bore up, closing with the Endymion,  
and fired her starboard broadside, which  
was promptly returned by the Endymion's  
larboard; a running fight then continued  
for some time, which gradually slackened,  
and at half past 8 ceased, the Endymion  
falling astern; Pomone passing her at half  
past nine; and at this time she was observed  
to fire two guns, which the President re-  
turned with one. At eleven, being with-  
in gun shot of the President, who was still  
steering to the eastward under a press of  
sail, with royal, top-gallant, topmast, and  
lower studding sails set, finding how much  
we out sailed her, our studding sails were  
taken in, and immediately afterwards we  
luffed to port, and fired our starboard  
broadside. The enemy then also luffed to  
port, bringing his larboard broadside to  
bear, which was momentarily expected,  
as a few minutes previous to our closing  
her, she hoisted a light abaft, which in  
night actions substitute the ensign; our  
second broadside was fired, and the Presi-  
dent still luffing up as if intent to lay us  
on board; we hauled close to port, bracing  
the yards up, and setting the mainsail;  
the broadside was again ready to be fired  
into his bows raking, when she hauled  
down the light, and we hailed, demand-  
ing if she had surrendered; the reply was  
in the affirmative, and the firing instantly  
ceased.—The Tenedos, who was not more  
than three miles off, soon afterwards came  
up and assisted the Pomone in securing  
the Prize, and removing the prisoners.  
At three quarters past twelve the Endy-  
mion came up and the Majestic at three  
in the morning.

The President mounts 30 long 24 pound-  
ers on the main deck; 14 42 pound car-  
ronades. 1 long 24 pounder, 1 brass  
howitzer 24 pounder, on the quarter deck;  
6 42 pound carronades, 1 long 24 pounder  
in the fore-castle; and swivels in her tops  
—53.

Of the officers, her first, and fifth Lieut-  
enants were killed by the Endymion's fire,  
and Commodore Decatur received a severe  
contusion in the breast from a split ball;  
the sailing master and one midshipman  
wounded. The number of seamen and  
marines killed and wounded is not yet as-  
certained; but from the firing of the two  
ships (Endymion and Pomone) must be  
considerable.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 25.

## PRESIDENT FRIGATE.

The Editor of the New-York Evening  
Post has received a letter inclosing the  
following particulars of the action and  
captured of the President, from an officer  
of that ship:—

"Bermuda, Jan. 30, 1815.

"WE got under way in the morning  
of the 14th, and anchored again within  
the Hook. In the evening weighed.—  
[Here is given the particulars of the  
ship's striking the ground, injuring her  
false keel, &c. After getting her off, and  
finding her right, the narrator proceeds:]

"We stood away to the eastward with  
a stiff breeze from the N. W. and had a  
run about half Long-Island down, when  
at 5, A. M. we discovered a large sail

nearly a-head; we immediately hauled up to the wind; and soon discovered three more sail in chase. At day-light, the nearest ship, which was a razee, commenced firing from her bow-guns, but without effect, her shot falling short; we soon found we dropped the razee. The wind at this time growing light, the other ships evidently gained on us; one ship in particular, a heavy frigate, neared us fast. As the only alternative left, the Commodore ordered the ship to be lightened; provision, &c. were thrown overboard, water started, and every exertion made that could facilitate her sailing, and the sails kept continually wet. At 10 made another sail on the weather beam, and soon discovered her to be a sloop of war standing down for us.—At 3, the nearest ship had got within gun-shot; commenced and kept up a constant fire from her bow guns, which we immediately returned, but with little effect on either side, there being a high irregular sea. Every hope of escape as the wind then was, without coming to close action, had vanished.—Our gallant Commodore then conceived the bold design of closing and boarding the enemy; the boarders were then called; and all greeted him with three hearty cheers.—It was truly astonishing to see the cool, deliberate courage and cheerfulness, that prevailed among the officers and crew, in the face of an enemy more than four times their force. From this you may conceive what we would have done, had we any thing like an equal force to contend with. Every arrangement was now made to close with the leading ship, which had at this time ranged up nearly within pistol-shot; our brave Commodore placing himself at the head of the boarders. At 5, P. M. we wore short round, with the intention of laying him on board—but, as if he had anticipated our design, he immediately wore and hauled to the wind, fearing to close, although the whole squadron were coming up fast; he having the wind it was impossible to close for boarding, we then opened our fire, and in fifteen minutes his sails were very much cut up; both ships now falling off continued engaged before the wind for an hour and a half, in which time his spars, sails and rigging, were literally cut to pieces, and his fire nearly silenced, only firing single guns at long intervals. We now quit him, and in hauling up, had to expose ourselves to a raking fire, but he was so much cut up that he could not avail himself of the advantage, and only fired three or four shot; we then, astonishing to relate, went out of action with every sail set, and soon left our antagonist out of sight. We were now going off with every thing set, our damage but trifling, sails all wet again, and began almost to flatter ourselves on the probability of escaping. Had thick weather set in, of which there was every appearance, no doubt but we should have succeeded;—on the contrary it continued fine, and the three other ships plainly discernable, making their night signals, two in particular nearing us fast, as the concussion of our guns had destroyed the wind, whereas they were bringing up the breeze with them.

“About two hours from the time we left the ship we had engaged, one of the enemy had approached within half gun-shot, the other taking a ranking position; being now assailed by so superior a force without any probability of escape, our brave Commodore with great reluctance, being dictated by motives of humanity, ordered a signal of surrendered to be made notwithstanding they continued firing into us for more than fifteen minutes through mistake. We were now taken possession of by the *Pemone* and *Tenedos*, of 38, and *Majestic* razee of 62 guns, and found the ship we had engaged was the *Endymion*, mounting 51 guns, long 24 pounders on her gun-deck. Our loss, as you may suppose from the length of the action, was very great; as near as I could learn, we had 24 killed and 54 wounded. Com. Decatur received a severe contusion on the breast, of which, I am happy to say, he is perfectly recovered. Among our killed were our 1st, 4th and 5th Lieutenants; the 1st, Mr. Babbitt, was killed early in the ac-

tion. He was an officer of the greatest merit and bravery, in whom the service has lost one of its brightest ornaments.—Messrs Hamilton and Howell were also officers of great merit. Among the wounded were the master and one midshipman. The loss of the enemy has been very severe; from their endeavors to conceal it, I have not been able to learn the number, though some of our officers state, who were taken on board the *Endymion*, that ten men were thrown overboard the night after the action, from that ship. From a severe contusion on the high, of which I am quite recovered, I was permitted to remain on board the President. At 10 the succeeding night, came on a most violent gale of wind, and continued with unabating fury for 30 hours.—Next morning, all our masts went by the board, within an hour of each other. Our situation now became truly alarming; the wreck of the masts beating against the ship's bottom—very few of the guns secured—some loose, going from side to side—the ship rolling gangways under, laying in the trough of the sea, which at times was making a free passage over her, and 7 feet water in the hold. Our poor wounded men suffered very much; some, from the nature of their wounds, were not able to lay in their hammocks, and were tossed from side to side with the violent rolling of the ship, which hastened the death of several. The gale moderating next day, then commenced getting up jury-masts, and in ten days arrived at Bermuda, where we found the *Pomone* and *Endymion*. The latter had lost all her masts and bowsprit, had hove all her upper-deck guns overboard in the gale and was near foundering.”

*From the National Intelligencer of March 3.*

**War with Algiers.**—The House of Representatives having yesterday removed the injunction of secrecy from the proceedings which have taken place in conclave, it appears that a bill, of which the following is a copy, has passed both Houses of Congress, and now awaits the signature of the President, which it will doubtless receive. The Message of the President and Proceedings thereon shall be published as soon as we can lay our hands on them. The measure embraced in the following act is one which has been anticipated by every reader, conversant with the history of our relations with Algiers, from the moment peace was proclaimed; and we feel assured, will receive the almost unanimous approbation of the Nation.

#### AN ACT

For the protection of the commerce of the United States against the Algerine cruisers. Whereas the Dey of Algiers, on the coast of Barbary, has commenced a predatory warfare against the United States—

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it shall be lawful fully to equip, officer, man and employ such of the armed vessels of the United States as may be judged requisite by the President of the United States for protecting effectually the commerce and seamen thereof on the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean and adjoining seas.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to instruct the commanders of the respective public vessels aforesaid, to subdue, seize, and make prize of all vessels, goods and effects of or belonging to the Dey of Algiers, or to his subjects, and to bring or send the same into port, to be proceeded against and distributed according to law; and also, to cause to be done all such other acts of precaution or hostility as the state of war will justify, and may, in his opinion, require.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That on the application of the owners of private armed vessels of the United States, the President of the United States may grant them special commissions in the form which he shall direct, under the seal of the United States; and such private armed vessels, when so commissioned, shall have the like authority for subduing, seizing, taking and bringing into port any Algerine vessel, goods or effects, as the beforementioned public armed vessels may by law have; and shall therein be subject to the instructions which may be given by the President of the United States for the regulation of their conduct; and their commissions shall be revocable at his pleasure. *Provided,* That before any commission shall be granted

as aforesaid, the owner or owners of the vessel for which the same may be requested, and the commander thereof for the time being shall give bond to the United States, with at least two responsible sureties, not interested in such vessels, in the penal sum of seven thousand dollars, or if such vessel be provided with more than one hundred and fifty men in the penal sum of fourteen thousand dollars, with condition for observing the treaties and laws of the United States, and the instructions which may be given as aforesaid, and also for satisfying all damages and injuries which shall be done contrary to the tenor thereof by such commissioned vessel, and for delivering up the commission when revoked by the President of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That any Algerine vessel, goods or effects which may be so captured and brought into port by any private armed vessel of the United States duly commissioned as aforesaid, may be adjudged good prize, and thereupon shall accrue to the owners, and officers, and men of the capturing vessel, and shall be distributed according to the agreement which shall have been made between them, or, in failure of such agreement, according to the discretion of the court having cognizance of the capture.

*From the National Intelligencer, March 14.*

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

*Navy Department, Feb. 28, 1815.*

Sir—In compliance with your request, I have the honor to transmit an estimate of the expenses of the Navy, reduced to the demands of an establishment, accommodated to all the effects of the peace with Great Britain, but at the same time to provide for the protection of our commerce against the actual hostilities of the Dey of Algiers.

An act that proposes the reduction of any part of the naval force, is naturally accompanied with a grateful recollection of the service which that force has rendered to the nation. In the first movements of the late war, the achievements of the Navy excited admiration and confidence throughout the United States, shedding a lasting splendor upon the American arms. Victory has invariably been the result of our naval combats with an equal force; and even when the surrender to a superior force has proved unavoidable, it must be acknowledged by the world, that those who have gained the ship, have not always gained the glory of the battle.

Co-operating with their brave and patriotic brethren of the army, the officers and crews of the American vessels of war have greatly contributed to the honorable restoration of peace; and whatever may be the general policy of reducing the naval establishment, it must be universally a favorite object to secure for those meritorious citizens a participation in the blessings which they have conferred upon their country.

Permit me, sir, to take this opportunity of recommending to your attention the bill which has received the sanction of the Senate, for creating the rank of Admiral in our naval service. The measure is suited to the existing naval establishment, and appears to be necessary, not only as the means of furnishing commanders of proper rank for our squadrons, but as the means of bestowing professional distinction and reward upon the distinguished veterans of the navy. It has been seen and lamented, that for want of this grade of command, the gallantry of a subordinate officer could be rewarded by promotion, while his gallant superior officer must remain stationary.

The protection of commerce against the hostilities of the Dey of Algiers will require that a strong squadron should be stationed, as soon as practicable, in the Mediterranean. The Algerine naval force is believed to consist of four frigates, four corvettes, four sloops of war, and twenty gun-boats; but these vessels will be covered and aided by the powerful batteries, which defend the harbors of Algiers. To secure success in our operations, therefore, and to command the general respect of the Barbary powers, it is proposed, that the American squadron shall consist of two seventy-fours, six frigates, three sloop of war, and six or eight small armed vessels; and an estimate of the expence of the expedition accompanies this communication. If however, Congress should not contemplate a maritime war against Algiers, and should not be disposed to increase the naval establishment, a different course must be pursued. The three seventy-fours (of which two may soon be completed for sea, at a small additional expence) should be perfected in their guns and equipments, and laid up in ordinary so as

to be ready for service upon the first emergency.—Four frigates should always be manned and ready for sea; and should be deemed to be in actual service, together with four sloops of war, four small armed vessels (to be principally employed as dispatch vessels) and two gun boats in each principal port.

The flotilla may be discharged, and the gun boats (with the exception provided for) and the barges may be generally laid up or sold, as the President shall deem most expedient.

The ships and vessels on the lakes, or on the stocks for the lake service, may also be laid up, or sold, as the President shall direct. But it is respectfully suggested, that no greater reduction of our naval establishment ought, as this time, to be made.

The destinies of the nation appear to be intimately connected with her maritime power and prosperity; and as the creation of a navy is not a work to be quickly performed, it seems necessary not only to cherish our existing resources, but to augment them gradually and steadily.

The purchase of timber, the casting of guns, and the collection of all the other materials for building and equipping vessels of war at safe and convenient places, are objects of the greatest importance; and the annual construction of at least one seventy four and two frigates, is recommended upon principle of economy as well as of policy.—Smaller vessels of war can be built as the occasions occur, but these require time and care.

Contracts, for a supply of two hundred heavy cannon, to be delivered at New York, Boston, or Portsmouth (which afford at all times an outlet to the ocean) might be advantageously formed.

To these general views, I beg leave to add that an appropriation, for the purchase of the vessels captured by Commodore Macdonough on Lake Champlain in necessary; and as the estimated value cannot be now ascertained, the appropriation may be made for such sum, as shall be settled and agreed upon, with the approbation of the President.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.

(Signed)

B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.

Hon. J. W. Eppes,

Chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, House of Representatives.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST, OF FEB. 13.

**PEACE.**—On Saturday evening, about eight o'clock, arrived the British sloop of war *Favourite*, bringing Mr. Carrol, one of the Secretaries attached to the American Legation, bearer of a Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great-Britain. He came not unexpected to us: Ever since the receipt of the October despatches, we have entertained and expressed, as our readers know, but one opinion. A critical examination of those despatches, convinced us that the negotiations would, nay, must terminate in the restoration of a speedy peace: and the Speech of the Prince Regent, in November, contained an implied assurance that the preliminaries waited for little else than the form of the signatures. It has come—and the public expressions of tumultuous joy and gladness, that spontaneously burst forth from all ranks and degrees of people on Saturday evening, without stopping to inquire the conditions, evinced how really sick at heart they were of a war that threatened to wring from them the remaining means of subsistence, and of which they could neither see the object nor the end. The public exhilaration shewed itself in the illumination of most of the windows in the lower part of Broadway and the adjoining streets, in less than twenty minutes after Mr. Carrol arrived at the City Hotel. The street itself was illuminated by lighted candles, carried in the hands of a large concourse of the populace; the city resounded in all parts with the joyful cry of a peace! a peace! and it was for nearly two hours difficult to make one's way through unnumbered crowds of persons of all descriptions, who came forth to see and to hear and to rejoice. In truth, the occasion called for the liveliest marks of sincere congratulation. Never, in our opinion, has there occurred so great a one, since we became an independent nation. Expresses of the glad tidings were instantly despatched in all directions, to Boston, Philadelphia, Providence, Albany, &c. &c. The country will now be convinced that the federalists were right in the opinion they ever held, that during the despotism of Bonaparte, no peace was to be expected for

(Continued in the Additional Supplement.)

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SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1815.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

their own country, and therefore they publicly rejoiced at his downfall, and celebrated the restoration of the Bourbons. Men of property, particularly, should felicitate themselves, for they may look back upon the perils they have just escaped, with the same sensations that a passenger in a ship experiences, when, driving directly on the breakers through the blunders of an ignorant pilot, he is unexpectedly snatched from impending destruction by a sudden shifting of the wind. Fears were entertained, that it was really intended, like losing and desperate gamblers, to find a pretence for never paying the public debt, in the magnitude of the sum: That a sponge would be employed in the last resort, as the favourite instrument to wipe off all scores at once. A principle nearly bordering on this, was, not long ago, openly avowed on the floor of Congress, by a member from Virginia. Neither is it a small cause of congratulation, that we are now to be delivered from that swarm of leeches, that have so long fastened on the nation, and been sucking its blood. Their day is over—let the nation rejoice.

What the terms of the peace are, we cannot tell; they will only be made known at Washington, by the despatches themselves. But one thing I will venture to say now, and before they are opened, and I will hazard my reputation upon the correctness of what I say, that when the terms are disclosed, it will be found, that the government have not by this negotiation, obtained one single avowed object, for which they involved the country in this bloody and expensive war.

One declared object was to compel Great Britain to abandon her Orders in Council. But the Orders in Council were rescinded before the news of our declaration of war reached across the Atlantic, and have never been in force since. *They have not, therefore, obtained this object by the war.*

Another, was to compel Great Britain to desist from her constructive right to institute a blockade without an adequate force. But she made no such pretension, and Administration acknowledged, in their letter of instructions of Jan. 20th, that "this cause of controversy, seemed to be removed." *They have not, therefore, obtained this object by the war.*

Another, was to compel Great Britain to abandon the right to impress American native seamen. But this, whatever may have happened by an abuse of power in individual cases, she has always utterly disclaimed as a principle; and always been willing to agree upon a remedy or an amelioration of the evil, if any could be devised, by amicable negotiation. *They have not, therefore, obtained this object of the war.*

Another object was to compel her to abandon the practice of taking American naturalized citizens on the high seas. But she holds the right to do so, to be so firmly established by the law of nations that her commissioners were instructed not to permit it to be brought into discussion; and in the letter of instructions of June 27th the American commissioners were informed that in the treaty they were about to make they "might omit any stipulation on the subject of impressment, if found indispensably necessary." *They have not, therefore, obtained this object of the war.*

Another object, was to compel Great Britain to cede to us the Canadas. These, being about to be conquered in less than six months from the declaration of the war, (some members of Congress said in debate six weeks) and being thus about to be in our possession at the termination of hostilities whenever that should take place, would of course be ours on the principle of *uti possidetis*. This principle they were determined to insist on, be the consequences what they might, and they would never conclude a peace on any other terms. So said Mr. Clay in secret debate upon a bill brought into the house for that express purpose; and to which Mr. Madison, as is well understood, had pledged his signature and his support, but which was negatived in the Senate. But when our Ministers were charged by the English Commissioners with the design to conquer the Canadas and hold them, they were so confounded and ashamed, that in their confusion they stammered out an untruth. They had the effrontery to deny

that such a design was ever in contemplation of their government, and went into a notable argument, to prove, in the face of the fact, that it ought not to be so, and therefore was not so. I think nobody will contradict me, when I say, *They have not, therefore, obtained this object of the war.*

Another, and the last object I shall mention, for involving his country in war, Mr. Madison, has, I acknowledge, succeeded in obtaining. He has succeeded in obtaining by the war, the presidency for a second term, with a salary annexed to it of five and twenty thousand dollars; a splendid mansion of marble, fitted up in a gorgeous style to reside in, at the expense of fourteen thousand dollars more of the public money, wrung, part of it, from those who themselves were houseless; and he has had placed in his hands a degree of power and patronage, civil, military, and naval, greater than any monarch in Europe ever perhaps possessed. This object, I admit, he has obtained, with the prerogative of naming his successor from the state of Virginia, and he has obtained nothing more.

For ourselves, the people—who shall tell us, at the conclusion of this War, how we are recompensed for the death of thousands and the expense of millions? Who shall tell the sacrifices, the losses, we have sustained, the sufferings we have undergone and the privations we have endured and must endure for years to come; and not we alone, but our children and grand children after us. When the accounts of this war shall be all wound up; when in addition to the necessary expenses of it, the squanderings, the waste, the innumerable frauds that have been practised, the losses that have accrued from the abuses of public trust, are taken into consideration; (and let us consider that fifty thousand dollars lavished upon a single scoundrel to bribe him to forge a miserable calumny, forms an item and but an item in the account;) when we reflect upon the multitude "of paymasters, and agents, contractors and commissaries," with all the hosts of jobbers for the army, from his excellency, the governor of a state who haggles and chaffers for a lot of cartouch boxes, down to the petty rascal who crimps recruits at eight dollars a piece, "men, who, without virtue, labor or hazard, are growing rich, as their country is impoverished," when these and a host more, who have fattened upon the distresses of their country, shall have their accounts adjusted and allowed by the proper officers, what think you will be the melancholly result presented to us: I will tell you what, and if I am wrong, let my words be remembered and the public confidence be withdrawn from me forever—It will be nothing less than a funded debt, of more than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars; bearing an interest of six per cent. Still vast as the amount is, it is within the ability of the country, if we can stop here to discharge it. Let us then meet the evil since it is inevitable, with firmness, and resolution, and cheerfully resolve, since it has now come to a conclusion, to provide for the debt, to the best of our ability. *Let the nation rejoice, for though we have been compelled to make vast sacrifices without any adequate cause for it; though we have suffered calamity and distress wantonly brought upon us by a weak and profligate administration; though we have been compelled to submit to losses which can never be repaired, and to suffer golden advantages to pass by, which will never again return, yet LET THE NATION REJOICE, WE HAVE ESCAPED RUIN.*

## CHINA.

PEKING GAZETTE.

Kea-king, 19th Year, 10th Moon, 2nd Day.

NOVEMBER 13, 1814.

ON GOVERNING WITH SINCERITY.

DRAWN UP BY HIS MAJESTY.

GOVERN with truth and sincerity, and order will be the result; if not, then anarchy will ensue. To an individual, a family, even to the Sovereign and the whole Empire, nothing further is requisite than truth.

At this moment great degeneracy prevails; the Magistrates are destitute of truth, and great numbers of the People

are false and deceitful. The Magistrates are remiss and inattentive; the People are all given up to visionary schemes and infernal arts. The link that binds together superiors and inferiors is broken. There is little of either conscience or a sense of shame. Not only do they neglect to obey the admonitions which I give them; but, even with respect to those traitorous banditti, who make the most horrible opposition to me; it affects not their minds in the least degree; they never give the subject a thought. It is indeed monstrously strange! That which weighs with them is their persons and families; the nation and government, they consider light as nothing.

He who sincerely serves his country, leaves the fragrance of a good name to a hundred ages; he who does not, leaves a name that stinks for tens of thousands of years.

The utmost limit of man's life, is not more than an hundred years. What hearts have those, who, being engaged in the service of their Sovereign, but destitute of talent, yet choose to enjoy the sweets of office, and carelessly spend their days!

The means used by the sages, to perfect their virtue, is expressed in one word, "Sincerity." Sincerity! or, in other words, Truth and Uprightness. Let my servants (the officers of the Empire) examine themselves, whether or not they can be sincere; whether or not they can be upright? I fear they will give but a poor account.

The virtue of the common People, is like the waving grain, (it bends with every wind that blows.) If superiors have little truth or sincerity in their hearts, the disorderly intentions of the People will certainly be numerous. Small in the beginning, and not affecting the mass of the People, they gradually increase, till at last the bludgeon is seized, and rebellion and anarchy ensue.

In ancient times, the heads of rebellion, styled themselves Wang and Te, Kings and Emperors;\* but it was never heard in ancient times, that any assumed the name of San hwang, (or the king of Heaven, the king of Earth, and the king of Men.) The hearts of the men of this age are daily degenerating.

As we are the Superiors of this People, shall we bear not to exert our hearts and strength to the utmost—shall we not bend under the labour even to lassitude, if we may thereby save a ten thousandth part!

If in coming forward, or in retiring, the sole object be personal gain; does a man not lower himself thereby to the common mass; nay, sink low as the filth of the age. Think, what kind of men will future ages describe you! Will they not engrave infamy on your back!

For every portion of sincerity exerted by the officers of Government, the Nation receives a portion of felicity, and the People are spared a portion of misery. The Prince and the People, alike depend on the officers of Government. The happy state of things in the time of Tang and Yu,† was the result of the exertions of the officers of Government.

Because of my moral defects, I met with the great convulsion which took place the last year. Day nor night can I banish it from my breast. My anxious and constant desire is, to bring things to a well governed state. How shall I dare to be remiss or inattentive to it? But my servants of late, gradually forget the affair. When I call them into my presence, they say "There is nothing wrong!"

O, alas!—The residue of the rebels, not yet taken; commotion excited by various reports; to sit down with repose is impracticable. Shall men still treat it with indifference, and allow themselves to say, "There is nothing wrong!" If this may be endured, what may not be endured!

\* By this it would appear, that some Person had recently assumed this title.

† Alluding to the fabulous ages of Chinese History.

‡ About the year of the world 1700.

I speak with the utmost sincerity of heart, and call upon all the officers of my Court to act with sincerity of heart, and sincerely fulfil the duty of good servants. Thus they will aid my sincere wishes, and accord with my sincere declarations.—If you are able to disregard this, and consider the words of your Sovereign as of no importance, you are indeed, harder than the rocks. You are unfit to be spoken to; and the fault of speaking to those who are unfit to be spoken to, devolves on me. But, it will be impossible for you to escape being charged by the pen of the Historian, as false and treacherous deceivers. The distinction betwixt a Patriot and a Traitor, is expressed by the two words, "True, False." In the morning and at night, lay your hands upon your hearts, and you will understand without the aid of words.

At Peking, Nov. 29, 1814, Seventeen Persons were ordered for execution as rebels. Some cut into minute pieces, others beheaded. Thirty-five others were (by the Tribunal) sentenced for transportation; but His Majesty changed their sentence to strangling, after a certain period of imprisonment.

Chü-hëen, and others, denounced as heads of the rebels, have not yet been taken.

THE following document shews how assiduous the Tartars are to preserve the distinction betwixt themselves and the Chinese.

## PEKING GAZETTE.

The following Imperial Edict, has been respectfully received.

IN consequence of some of the Imperial Family taking the names Ho-kwân-paou, and Tsing-yung-tae, I sent down an order requiring them to be changed.

Yesterday, Yung-sëë, my Royal Cousin, stated verbally, that a great many of the Imperial kindred had taken names, containing three characters, and which did not form a Tartar word. He requested that all such should be ordered to change their names. His request is by no means proper. Those under the Tartar Banners, adopting a Chinese name, are not permitted to take three characters.\* This is with the intention that they may be distinguished from Chinese names.

The Sons of the Eight Banners take Tartar names, in which three or four characters are used, and from a change of the termination of a word, they do not well agree with the Tartar language. Of this class, it is difficult to ascertain the number. If they be ordered to change, it will occasion much trouble and confusion and be unsuitable to the dignity of Government.

It is ordered, that in all these cases, they act as heretofore. It is unnecessary to deliberate upon it.

Respect this.

## THE ORDER OF THE CHINESE MINISTERS OF STATE,

CALLED FAE-SEANG, OR, BY COURTESY, COLAO.

- First, Sang-keun, a native of Mungkoo Tartary; a man of mild and conciliating manners. Absent from Court; Viceroy of E-le.
- Second, Tung-kaou, a Chinese, of the Province of Chêkeang.
- Third, Tô-tain, a Manchow Tartar.
- Fourth, Tsao-chin-yung, a Chinese of the Province of Gan-hwü.

- THE TWO ASSISTANTS, ARE
- First, Pë-ling, by birth a Chinese, but now entered under the Tartar Banners. He was Viceroy of Canton, in 1810. He is yet absent from Court. Viceroy of Keang-nan, &c.
  - Second, Ming-leang, a Meuchow Tartar.

\* There are generally three characters in Chinese names.

